THE

UNIVERSAL CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

ON

LIFE AND WORK

(STOCKHOLM)

Minutes of the Meeting of the Continuation Committee

July 20–23rd, 1927

Winchester, England

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The Continuation Committee
of the
Life and Work Conference

UNDER THE JOINT PRESIDENCY OF

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER
THE MOST REVEREND THE ARCHBISHOP OF UPSALA
HIS GRACE THE METROPOLITAN OF THYATEIRA
THE REV. S. PARKES CADMAN, D.D.

CHAIRMAN OF THE CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

Elected to serve until Jan. 1, 1928:
THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER

Elected to serve until Jan. 1, 1929:
HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP GERMANOS

CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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THE REV. S. PARKES CADMAN, D.D.

GENERAL SECRETARY
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GENERAL SECRETARY FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL INSTITUTE
REV. ADOLF KELLER, D.D., 16 Sonneggstrasse, Zurich

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MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

His Grace The Metropolitan of Thyateira, Germanos, Chairman, 1927.
The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Winchester.
Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, General Secretary.
Dr. Adolf Keller, General Secretary for the Social Institute.
His Grace The Most Rev. The Archbishop of Upsala.
The Rev. Arthur Judson Brown, D.D., LL.D.
Dr. D. H. Kapler.
The Right Rev. Bishop Ammundsen.
The Rev. Principal Dr. A. E. Garvie.
The Right Rev. Bishop A. Ravasz.
Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D.D., LL.D., Chairman, 1928.
M. le Professeur Wilfred Monod.
Archimandrite Julius Scriban.
Prof. Dr. Stefan Zankow.
The Right Rev. Bishop D. Ihmels.
Prälat Schoell.
Prof. Dr. J. Eugene Choisy.
Miss Lucy Gardner.
Dr. Erich Stange.
Prof. Dr. Francis Zilka.
M. le Pasteur Jules Jézéquel.
M. Georges Thélin.

Minutes of the Meeting
of the
Continuation Committee of the Conference on Life and Work

First Session.

THE Continuation Committee met in the Guildhall, Winchester, on Wednesday, July 20th, 1927, at 2.45 p.m., with the President, the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Winchester, in the Chair.

Prayer was offered by Dr. Garvie.

It was voted that the ladies accompanying the members and the various delegates, together with the hostesses, be granted the privilege of attending the Sessions.

The General Secretary presented a message of greeting and regret to the Conference from Dr. Julius Scriban, which was given to him personally in June, when the General Secretary was in Roumania. The General Secretary also conveyed a message of regret from Dr. Lynch at his inability to be present.

Messages of greeting were read from the following:—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; Bishop Makkai, of the Reformed Church of Transylvania; The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Manchester, Chairman of Copec; The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Ripon; the Rev. H. C. Mander, President of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland; the Rev. D. Meggitt, Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales; the Rev. David Fyffe, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of England; Dr. Stephan de Ugron, of Roumania; the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk, of the Industrial Christian Fellowship; the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ravasz, of Hungary; Dr. Capesius, of Austria; the Rt. Rev. Bishop Donnakal, of India; Mr. K. Matthan, of India; Dr. Pfatteicher, of America; the Rt. Rev. Bishop Küry, of the Old Catholic Church, Berne, Switzerland; the Rev. Arthur Bradford, of the Temperance Council of the Free Churches of England and Wales; Dr. Maxwell Garnett, of the British League of Nations Union; the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gummerus, of Finland; Baron von Pechmann, of Munich, Germany; the Rev. W. L. Robertson, Secretary of the Federal Council of the Evangelical Free Churches of England.

A letter was also received from Canada.

Thanks were expressed by the Chairman to all those whose letters had been read, and the General Secretary was by vote requested to send a vote of thanks to the writers.

The roll was called, and the following members were found to be present:—

Continental European Section.

Name	*Representing*
His Grace the Archbishop of Upsala.	Sweden.
Bishop Jur. Janoska, Liptovsky	Czechoslovakia.
Bishop H. Ostenfeld, Copenhagen	Denmark.
Bishop V. Ammundsen, Haderslev	,,
M. le prof. Wilfred Monod, Paris	France.
M. le pasteur Louis Appia, Paris	,,
M. le pasteur J. Jézéquel, Paris	,,
President Dr. D. H. Kapler, Berlin	Germany.
Bishop D. Ihmels, Dresden	,,
Reichgerichtspräsident Dr. Simons, Leipzig	,,
Prof. D. Deissmann, Berlin	,,
Prälat D. Schoell, Stuttgart	,,
General-Sup. D. Zoellner, Münster	,,
Prof. D. Titius, Berlin	,,
Dr. E. Stange, Cassel	,,
Prof. Dr. Slotemaker de Bruine, Utrecht	Holland.
Baron A. von Kaas, Budapest	Hungary.
Prof. Dr. L. Brun, Oslo	Norway.
General-Superintendent D. Blau, Posen	Poland.
Dr. Adolf Keller, Zürich, General Secretary for Social Institute	Switzerland.
Prof. Dr. Eugène Choisy, Geneva	,,
Invited Guest: M. Thélin, Geneva	International Labour Office.
,, ,, Licentiat Hinderer	Christian Press Commission.

British Section.

The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Winchester, Chairman of Continuation Committee for 1927.
Dr. A. E. Garvie.
The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Lichfield.
Lord Polwarth.
The Very Rev. The Dean of Canterbury.
Miss Lucy Gardner, Secretary, British Section.
Dr. J. G. Tasker.
The Rev. W. Blackshaw—(substitute).
Dr. R. J. Drummond.
Mr. Clive Davies.
Dr. Albert Moore, Canada.
Invited Guest: The Rev. E. Shillito . . British Religious Press.

American Section.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Charles H. Brent.
Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman.
Rev. Dr. Arthur Judson J. Brown.
Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, General Secretary.
Rev. Dr. William Y. Bell.
Prof. William Adams Brown.
Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill.
Rev. F. Ernest Johnson.
Rev. Floyd Tompkins, Jr.

Name	*Representing*

Orthodox Section.

His Grace Archbishop Germanos, Metropolitan of Thyateira, Chairman of Executive Committee for 1927 . .	The Œcumenical Patriarch.
His Grace Archbishop Stephan, Metropolitan of Sofia	Bulgaria.
His Grace the Metropolitan of Warsaw, Dionysius	Poland.
Prof. Zankow, Sofia	Bulgaria.
Prof. Alivisatos, Athens	Greece.
The Rt. Rev. Bishop Ireneus, of Novisad .	Holy Synod of Serbia.

Fifth Section.

Invited Representatives.

Rev. H. Sumitra	India.
Mr. S. Shoran Singha	,,
Miss Dingman	Interests in China.
Miss Agatha Harrison	,, ,,

SECRETARIES TO DELEGATIONS OR MEMBERS.

Rev. P. Sandegren, Chaplain to Archbishop of Upsala.
Oberkonsistorialrat D. Hosemann, Berlin.
Oberkonsistorialrat D. Schreiber, Berlin.
Archpriest Tourkievitch, Warsaw.
Rev. F. Ruppeldt, Personal Secretary to Bishop Janoska.
Mr. P. H. Steele, Personal Secretary to Dr. H. A. Atkinson.

The Chairman gave an address of welcome in which he included a summary of the work of the past year and the hopes for the future.

Notices were given and announcements were made by Miss Gardner.

The General Secretary reported the death of the Patriarch of the Czecho-Slovakian Church, Bishop Farsky, and stated that a Committee composed of Dr. Choisy, Archbishop Germanos and Bishop Ammundsen had been appointed by the Executive Committee to draw up a suitable resolution and memorial.

The General Secretary reported regarding the work of the year, including the administration and detailed work of the London office. He told of the visits made to various countries and the growth of the fellowship among the churches interested in the work of the Conference.

The question of publicity was raised, and the following Committee was by vote appointed to have charge of all publicity, both of the Sessions of the Conference and the report to be made: Lic. Hinderer, M. Thélin, Rev. E. Shillito, Miss Gardner, Dr. Keller and Dr. Atkinson.

The Committee next turned to the question of the work done in the various sections during the year.

Reports of 1926–27.

Dr. Kapler, reporting for the European Section, said that in no country in the world is there greater interest than in Germany. The Press, the Churches, the German Evangelical Federation, are all favourable to the work of this Committee, and are using their influence and making their contributions in time and in money to spread its message and make known its plans. He spoke heartily of Dr. Deissmann's book, and of a similar volume which had now been issued telling of the Stockholm Conference ; the resolutions taken at Berne were of special interest, particularly those affecting the Institute, and inasmuch as the German Section had met all its obligations, he was satisfied that the interest would grow.

Archbishop Söderblom reported an increase in interest, and said that the hope was kept alive in Scandinavia that the work of the Committee would grow to such proportions that even the warmest devotees of the Stockholm Conference would see their dreams realised.

Dr. Keller reported a growing interest and a growing influence in Switzerland.

Miss Gardner, for the British Section, said that in Great Britain the work was being done, but under other names. There were social agencies of the Church, such as Copec, which were doing the very thing that the Stockholm Conference advocated. She instanced the new effort of the Copec Committee to secure a fuller co-operation in work with young people, and told of an enquiry that has been conducted for young people of fourteen to seventeen years throughout Great Britain. This is in direct line with the work of the Youth Commission of the Continuation Committee. She offered on behalf of Copec to make available the findings of this enquiry to any member of the Committee. Miss Gardner further suggested that it might be of great value if the members of the various Sections would be careful to see that all publications in their countries, that were of value, were sent to members of the other Sections, because such an interchange of information, bulletins, papers, and other publications would be very helpful. She also reported that two re-unions of the Stockholm delegates had been held in England during the year.

Dr. Bell reported regarding the meeting held at Canterbury during Passion Week of this year, at which German and English theologians took part in the discussion of the subject, "The Kingdom of God." Five days were spent together, with prayers in the Cathedral, and discussion. He felt that this Conference had developed a surprising amount of agreement between theologians of the two countries; they found that they were closer together in their views than they had supposed. He considered the best result of this Conference was that the representatives of these two nations had come to know each other. Plans had been made for a similar Conference to be held in Germany next year.

Dr. Deissmann thanked the Dean of Canterbury for his co-operation in making effective this Conference, and said that it was not only a theological

Conference, but part of the effort of the British Section to increase and spread fellowship between the two nations.

The Chairman endorsed the statement made by Dr. Bell, and expressed his opinion that such a Conference would be of great value, for after all the leaders of the churches, if they are to make their work effective, must search out together the deeper principles of the Gospel of Christ; for it is upon these and these alone that our work can be founded.

The Meeting adjourned at 4.40 p.m. for tea.

Second Session.

THE Meeting was called to order by the Chairman at 5.10 p.m. The Archbishop of Upsala added a few words regarding the effect of the Conference in Sweden, and said that a new word "œcumen" expressing the possibility of co-operation among Churches had been added to the vocabulary of the world by the Stockholm Conference.

Dr. Parkes Cadman, in reporting for the American Section, said that in the United States considerable time and effort had been devoted in seeking to make known the work of the Stockholm Conference. The American Section recognized that its principal task was to spread information; it was not the purpose of the American Section to create a new organization, as there already existed agencies for doing the things which were advocated at the Stockholm Conference. America is fairly complete with such organizations as the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the American Branch of the World Alliance, and certain other educational and social agencies, all co-operating with more or less effectiveness to a common end. It was the purpose of America to utilize the results, and through these organizations and their work make its greatest contribution to this world movement. There is no doubt that in America the Stockholm Conference and the things for which it stood are a growing reality.

Prof. W. Monod spoke for the work in France; told of the visit of the Archbishop of Sweden; and referred to the splendid service that M. Elie Gounelle was doing in his preaching and in his Review in spreading the knowledge of the Stockholm Conference, and in carrying out the plans and purposes of this Committee. M. Monod suggested that a Conference, similar to that held between the German and English theologians, might be held at which some of the French representatives would be included.

His Grace Archbishop Germanos, speaking for the Orthodox Section, said that owing to the conditions in Constantinople it was impossible to make as much progress as might otherwise be possible, but called attention to the fact that the head of the Eastern Orthodox Church, the Patriarch of Constantinople, is by his very title the Œcumenical Patriarch.

Professor Alivisatos said that in Greece information and references regarding the social services of the Church had appeared in religious as well as secular papers. There was some co-operation with the various agents; the

Church was interested, although not a great deal was known about the plans and their development. He said he hoped that as there was greater knowledge there would be greater interest, and he was certain that people in his country were inherently interested in the things for which this Committee stands.

Mr. S. Shoran Singha suggested that more attention be paid to India and its needs. He felt that there might be a real service rendered to India, and that it was possible that India might be of service to the Committee.

Miss Dingmann, of the Y.W.C.A., told of her visit to China, and said that the Stockholm Conference was known there. She felt that it was possible for co-operation to be of great assistance to the Far East, if the Committee would take pains to find out in what way.

Miss Harrison also spoke for China, and agreed with Miss Dingmann that there was great need and a great opportunity.

Prof. Dr. Slotemaker de Bruine spoke for Holland, and said that there is hope, because the Church is beginning to find a programme that is practical and fits in with the demand for social progress. The Churches of the world in his opinion must recognise that their programme is one, and all must work together to make it effective. This is the kind of doctrine which is being preached to the Churches in his country.

This concluding the reports of the different Sections, it was voted to begin the discussion on the question of the Institute and the Social Bureau at 10 a.m. the following morning, Thursday, July 21st.

The meeting was then adjourned, with a prayer by Dr. Titius.

Reception by the Mayor.

At 8 p.m. on Wednesday, July 20th, 1927, the Committee met in the Guildhall as the guests of the Mayor and Mayoress of Winchester (Councillor and Mrs. F. Webb Manley). There were a large number of people from the city present, and the Mayor gave an address of welcome, to which the responses were made by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, Chairman of the Committee, by Dr. Deissmann, Bishop Ammundsen, M. le Pasteur Jézéquel, and Bishop Brent.

Third Session.

THE Continuation Committee of the Life and Work Conference met in the Guildhall at 10 a.m. on Thursday, July 21st, 1927, with the Chairman, the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, in the Chair.

A hymn was sung from "Communio."

Prayer was offered by the Bishop of Saxony, the Rt. Rev. D. Ihmels.

The General Secretary reported that the Executive Committee held a meeting in Farnham Castle from July 16th to 19th, and had taken formal action upon all the matters which were included in the Agenda presented to this meeting.

It was agreed that these matters should be announced by the General Secretary, and the decisions read to the Committee as the questions dealt with came under discussion.

The Social Research Institute.

The question of the Institute and Social Bureau was made the order of the day. Dr. Garvie stated that he would report in English, and Dr. Titius in German, upon the presentation of the report by Dr. Keller.

The General Secretary for the Social Institute then presented his report, which was distributed in pamphlet form printed in German, with a short English type-written summary.

Miss Dingmann spoke of the advisability of co-ordination between the proposed Institute and the missionary agencies of the various communions, and called special attention to the need of the Christian forces in China for help, guidance and leadership in meeting the new social demands. Dr. Garvie reported certain concrete proposals for the establishment of the Institute and Bureau. Dr. Titius followed with an exposition from the German standpoint.

It was then voted that the Committee accept Dr. Keller's report and consider it paragraph by paragraph.

This was done, and considerable discussion developed as each section was read. Particular issues were raised, including the question of the place in which the Institute should be established. The proposal was that it should be removed from Zürich, which has been considered as a temporary office, to Geneva. The General Secretary read from the Minutes of the Executive Committee that the following action had been endorsed by unanimous vote : " It is the sense of this Committee that the Institute be located in Geneva, that for the present the Bureau remain in Zürich, and further, that we remit to the Business Committee, which is to be appointed, the authority to remove the Bureau to Geneva at the earliest possible date. In any case, the Business Committee shall report at the meeting of the Continuation Committee in 1928 for confirmation."

The following spoke in favour of this proposition : Dr. Garvie, Dr. Parkes Cadman, Bishop Ammundsen, M. Thélin, Prof. William Adams Brown, Dr. Titius and Dr. Kapler, who said that although he felt that there were great values to be conserved by continuing the work at Zürich, he and his associates agreed to the arrangement by which the Bureau would be located in Geneva.

After the announcements the Committee adjourned, to meet at 5 p.m.

Fourth Session.

THE Committee was called to order at 5 p.m. with the Lord Bishop of Winchester in the Chair.

The discussion of the report on the Institute was continued, and finally it was announced by the Chairman that each paragraph as it now stands had been agreed upon by the Committee, and it was voted unanimously by the Committee to adopt the document as a whole. The completed document follows and is made part of these minutes.

THE SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSAL CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE ON LIFE AND WORK.

I. Spirit and Purpose of the Institute.

(1) The International Social Research Institute is a creation of the Stockholm Universal Christian Conference, which through its Continuation Committee at the meetings in Berne, 26th–30th August, 1926, provided the spiritual and material basis for its work.

(2) The basis of this work is in the belief that the Gospel of Jesus Christ binds us together into a fellowship in which the one bears the burden of the other (Gal. vi. 4), and in the conviction that God by His Spirit is leading us not only into all Truth, but also to a better realization of Christian justice and love in suffering and sinful humanity whom Jesus, the Son of Man, deemed worth succouring and capable of salvation. We believe that God will show us in our knowledge, our heart and our conscience the ways in which He is advancing His Kingdom on earth.

(3) The Institute will have the following tasks :—

(*a*) It should be a centre for mutual knowledge, correlation and co-operation of all socially active Christian organizations in the different religious communions and countries, so as to prevent overlapping of interest and effort.

(*b*) It should study in the light of Christian ethics by strictly scientific methods the social and industrial facts and problems in the widest sense, so as to gain a clearer understanding of the Christian social principles involved, and to give the churches guidance on their applications to practical conduct.

(*c*) It should be a centre of information, by which the exchange will be facilitated of knowledge, experience and methods, which can be serviceable to the Church in its social-ethical tasks. Accordingly in its work scientific methods of research will be combined with a practical purpose.

(4) The Institute is to be kept free of all influences of party politics or sectional economic interests, in order to fulfil with the love of Christ its task in the service of divine truth.

II. Organization.

(5) The Institute, which has been created by and will carry on its work under the direction and authority of the Continuation Committee, will have the following organization :—

(*a*) The Commission for the Social Research Institute.
(*b*) The General Secretary.
(*c*) The Collaborators.
(*d*) The Correspondents.

(6) The Commission will have the general supervision of the work of the Institute, will advise with the Secretary on questions of policy, and will help in securing and organizing the collaborators and correspondents. It will meet at least once a year.

The Commission will nominate from its members a Business Committee, who shall be responsible for the necessary administrative details, and an Editorial Committee for the Journal and other publications of the Institute. These Committees will be elected by the Continuation Committee, which will entrust to them such executive functions as the Executive Committee may advise.

(7) The direction of the Institute is entrusted to the *General Secretary* of the Institute. He will be responsible for the organization and the methods of operation to the Business Committee.

The General Secretary will keep the Commission informed from time to time regarding the activities of the Institute, and will, prior to the meeting of the Continuation Committee, submit his report to it that it may make its proposals.

(8) With the General Secretary and his Bureau will be associated a number of expert permanent and temporary *Collaborators* (scholars and practical workers), who will reside, for a longer or shorter time, in the place where the Institute is, and will be occupied with definite departments after an agreement with the General Secretary.

The appointment of the permanent collaborators will take place after an agreement between the particular churches, which offer these, and the Business Committee, which on the authorisation of the Executive Committee will carry out the appointment. The General Secretary may, according to available means, associate other voluntary qualified collaborators.

(9) The *Correspondents* will be nominated for the Institute by the different lands and churches on the proposal of the churches, or in such other way as any country may desire, and will maintain the relations of the respective churches to the Institute, will provide it with the necessary information about the Social Work which is being carried on in the respective lands by the churches or special organizations. This co-operation can take place regularly by sending reports and articles, by information in special departments, or by work on special occasions. They will also direct notice to the reactions of the work of the Institute in the different churches, and to the possibility of making practical proposals to the churches according to the situation as regards the Social Problem in their own lands.

Each Section shall be consulted regarding the centre for social service in

each country, and as far as possible the existing social service organizations will be utilized as the regular agency of the Institute.

(**10**) To keep in touch with the International Labour Office, and thus with the League of Nations, the Institute will appoint a representative who will advance the interests of the Institute by bringing it into relations with other corresponding organizations located in Geneva, as also by occasionally procuring literature from the library of the Labour Office. He will there make the necessary facilities and enquiries.

(**11**) It is the sense of the Committee that the Institute be located in Geneva ; that for the present the Bureau remain in Zürich, and further, that authority be given to the Business Committee, which is to be appointed, to remove the Institute to Geneva at the earliest possible date. In any case the Business Committee shall report at the meeting of the Continuation Committee in 1928 for confirmation.

(**12**) The *method of work* of the Institute will be regulated by a set of rules drawn up by the General Secretary, and approved by the Commission.

(**13**) When the organisation is sufficiently advanced, the Institute will arrange special international *courses of lectures* and conferences on the questions and tasks which lie in the province of the Institute. These may be arranged jointly with the University located where the Institute is, and with special educational institutions abroad, which may be invited.

On occasion also it will arrange *exhibitions* whieh can present to the eye the social work of particular churches or lands, and can advance the knowledge of foreign methods, especially in the field of the " Home Mission " and the practical social service of the Churches.

It can also arrange *enquiries* regarding particular problems, or let them be arranged by qualified persons. It will, above all, make use of the enquiries of the International Labour Office which bear on the task of the Institute itself.

(**14**) The Institute will form, whether by its correspondents or directly, *connections* with the great international organisations of labour, the industrial or State welfare offices, and will keep in touch with federations of employers as of workers, without entering thereby the special field of politics. It will seek to be informed on national and international social legislation in different lands, as also on the influence which the Churches can exert upon it.

(**15**) The Institute will form a *Library*, which will collect the most important publications on relevant questions in different languages, and will be provided with the relevant journals.

III. Publications.

(**16**) The Institute will publish the *Bulletin*, which reports on the activities, and gives news of the progress of the work of the Continuation Committee.

(**17**) The Institute will, according to its means, publish a special *series of writings*, which will deal with the theoretical as with the practical side of its work.

(18) The Institute will publish for the spread of its influence a *Journal*, which should appear in three languages. For its issue the General Secretary, together with three editors for the several languages, will be responsible.

IV. Financial.

(19) The Continuation Committee will furnish the Institute with the funds required on the basis of a detailed budget prepared by the Commission and approved by the Continuation Committee.

Announcements were made by Miss Gardner and the General Secretary, and the Committee adjourned, to meet at 10 a.m. on Friday morning, July 22nd.

The Public Meeting.

A public meeting was held on Thursday evening, July 21st, 1927, in the Guildhall, to which were invited, in addition to the members of the Committee and their friends, the general public of the city of Winchester. The Chairman of the Committee presided, and addresses were given by President Dr. Simons, M. le Professeur Wilfred Monod, Mr. Sumitra, of India, and Dr. S. Parkes Cadman. An address was to have been delivered by His Grace the Metropolitan of Thyateira, but he was unable to be present, and his address was read by Prof. H. Alivisatos.

Fifth Session.

THE Committee was called to order at 10 a.m. on Friday, July 22, with the Chairman, the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Winchester, in the Chair. Hymn No. 6 was sung from Communio. Prayer was offered by Dr. William P. Merrill, of New York.

Finance.

The report of the Treasurer was read, and accepted by the unanimous vote of the Committee.

The reports of the expenditure for the year were then made by each of the Commissions.

Dr. Titius, reporting for the Commission of the Institute, stated that he had received £70 sterling from the Treasurer, and had expended this in paying the expenses for two meetings of the members of the Commission, one in London and one in Berlin. Other sums had been spent on postage and printing, and there was a small balance in hand at present.

Dr. Deissmann reporting, said he had received £70 sterling for the Commission on Co-operation with Theological Teachers, and had spent it in the carrying on of correspondence and printing the result of his investigations.

A report was made for the Commission on Education by the General Secretary, taken from a letter from Dr. Nordenskjöld, in which he stated that he had received £30 sterling from the Continuation Committee and had

received £50 from the World Alliance, and that all this had been used in the carrying out of the work of the Commissions.

It was reported for the Commission on Youth by Miss Gardner that they had used only a small portion of their allotment.

The report of the Auditors appointed by the Executive Committee was read and accepted, and both this and the Treasurer's report are printed in these Minutes as a part of the permanent record.

Accounts of Central Office.

September, 1926, to July 15, 1927.

Income.

	£	s.	d.
September, in hand ...	28	11	0
Quotas from the Sections :			
Europe	200	3	0
America...	202	16	4
Britain	200	0	0
	£631	10	4

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Grants to Commissions :			
Co-operation with Theological Teachers ...	70	0	0
Education	30	0	0
Institute	70	0	0
Lighting and Heating ...	5	15	10
Telephone	6	3	6
Printing	56	2	6
Stationery	13	19	10
Duplicating Reports, etc. ...	14	12	6
Repairs to Furniture, etc....	9	1	0
Postages	11	3	9½
Office Sundries	1	10	5
Telegrams and Cables ...	4	6	6
Travelling	12	4	0
Bank Charges	0	18	0
Translating	1	10	0
Stockholm Reports and Postage	2	10	7
Petty Cash Balance ...	0	13	0½
	310	11	6
Outstanding Items, Winchester, etc.	220	0	0
Balance	100	18	10
	£631	10	4

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We have examined the vouchers and accounts of the Treasurer, and have found everything in order and correct.

We would recommend that the Chairman of the various Commissions should render an account of the expenditure for the work of the Commissions to the Treasurer for submission to the Continuation Committee.

(Signed) E. STANGE.
STEFAN ZANKOW.

Dr. Stange read the report of the Committee on Finance, with recommendations regarding the Budget for 1927–28. After discussion the report was adopted by the unanimous vote of the Committee, and is included herein as a part of these Minutes.

Budget for Continuation Committee.

It was agreed that the following grants be made to the Commissions for the ensuing year, 1927–28 :—

Institute Commission	£100
Theological „	100
Youth „	100
Text Books „	50
Press „	50
And General Office Expenses	200
	£600

It is recommended that each Section, as last year, be asked to provide one-third, i.e. £200 each.

It was voted that the fiscal year be considered from the meeting of the Committee one year to its meeting in the year following.

It was voted that all unexpended appropriations made for 1926–27 be cancelled, and that the unexpended portion left in the treasury to be re-appropriated, and £50 be added to Labour Commission for its work.

We recommend that a permanent Finance Committee be appointed to handle the finances of all the work of the Continuation Committee, including the Institute and the Review. The members to be Dr. Stange as Chairman, Dr. Atkinson, Dr. Keller, Dr. Zankow, Miss Gardner.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Budget for Social Institute, 1927–1928.

	Swiss Francs.
Salary for Assistant Secretary	10,000
Two Steno-Typists	7,800
Office rent, light, heating and requisites ...	6,000
Furniture, etc.	4,800
Postage	1,200
Printing	7,500
Library	1,500
Periodicals	500
Travelling Expenses	2,000
Various Expenses	500
Francs	41,800 = £1,675

It was agreed to suggest that the American Section be asked to provide three-fifths and the Continental one-fifth and British one-fifth.

Dr. Henry A. Atkinson was re-elected as Treasurer of the Continuation Committee, with the understanding that he should also serve as Treasurer this year of the Social Institute and Bureau of Research.

By vote the recommendations of the Executive Committee in regard to the budget for the Social Institute were unanimously adopted, and the Business Committee was appointed and authorised to proceed, as soon as money can be provided, in making effective the work of the Committee.

In accordance with the vote taken regarding the Social Institute and the Bureau of Research, the following persons were named as the Business Committee to have general oversight of the work of the Institute in Geneva :—

Dr. A. E. Garvie, *Chairman.*
Dr. Keller, *General Secretary.*
Pasteur Gounelle.
Dr. Titius.

The International Review.

Dr. Titius reported for the proposed Review, and said that he had received a proposition from the German publishing firm, and the German churches were prepared to go ahead underwriting their proportion of the expenses necessary for the first year. A long and helpful discussion followed, in which it was made evident that it was the desire of the Committee to proceed at once with the preparation of the Review. The following persons were named as members of the Editorial Committee for the Review :—

Dr. Titius.
Dr. A. E. Garvie,
Pasteur Gounelle,
Bishop Billing,
Professor Zilka,
Professor Bulgakoft,
Dr. Tippy,

and the four Presidents, with the understanding that the Archbishop of Upsala, Chairman of the European Section, formally request Dr. Kapler to serve for him on this Committee.

Text-books Commission.

The report on text books was given to the Committee by the Chairman, Dr. Nordenskjöld. It was accepted by vote of the Committee, and is made part of these Minutes.

To the Continuation Committee of the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work.

I have the honour to submit a report, compiled by Dr. Carlgren, Honorary Secretary of the joint Commission on Text-books, elected by the Continuation Committee of the Conference of Life and Work and the Management Committee of the World Alliance for promoting International Friendship through the Churches, on the work of the said Commission during the time August 1926–July 1927.

As will be seen, the work during the year has been all preparatory, but we hope to be able to bring out for the Summer 1928 a somewhat extensive printed Report, with contributions from the most important European coun-

tries, which we intend to submit to the International Congress of Historians in Oslo, in the hope to get their effective assistance in our work. The influence of that body on the men preparing the text-books of History for the schools should, as we believe, be more important than any other. The material should also be ready to be submitted to the International Prague Conference in 1928, and we hope that the Commission should be able to meet before that time.

Dr. Carlgren has been in constant touch with prominent personalities in the different countries, and I hope that before long it will be possible to lay down some definite proposals.

The expenses of the work have not been very great until now, and the amount of £100 sterling granted for the year 1927 by the two co-operating bodies has proved itself quite sufficient. In the year 1928, however, we have to cover the expenses for printing the Report, which is calculated to contain 150–200 pages, and which will alone cost not much less than £100. For that reason, it would be very valuable if the same amount as for 1927, viz. £50 from each of the contributing Corporations could also be granted for 1928. This amount, however, should be sufficient for the work that is now prepared. After 1928, the work will probably be carried on along quite new lines, and possibly the necessary money will then be provided from other sources. A grant given now should then in no way involve any expenses for any following year.

The Commission having been summoned to a Meeting in Constance on July 24th next, it will not be possible to bring a Report in the name of the whole Commission until after that date.

(Signed) OTTO NORDENSKJÖLD,
Convener of the Joint Commission on Text-books.

GÖTEBORG, *July* 15*th*, 1927.

Report of the Work of the Text-Book Committee, August 1926—*July* 1927.

During the past year the Committee has worked with two objects in view—partly on terms of mutual understanding with kindred associations to endeavour to influence public opinion in the various countries, and partly to compile a joint report for the general Congress of Historians to be held at Oslo in summer 1928.

As a preparation for the above-mentioned report, and with the co-operation of the Committee, a list has been worked out in the northern countries—Sweden, Denmark and Norway—containing the names of all the history text-books now in use, as well as of treatises and articles about methods of teaching this subject. In Germany Dr. S. Kawerau has given out this year a critical review of the history text-books used in that country, from the nationalist point of view. There has also appeared in Germany a collection of quotations, "Deutschland in Lichte ausländischer Lehrbücher," illustrat-

ing the judgments passed in French, Belgian, English and American school-books on their former German enemy. Our Committee has corresponded both with Dr. Kawerau and the editor of the last-named work, and has been glad to find in this anthology that striving after complete objectivity in the relation of facts, which the Committee has from the first recommended. Although Dr. Kawerau's book seems to be written in a more temperate tone than the résumé he gave in Berne last year, it would seem at the same time from the German point of view that the Denkschrift of five or six hundred pages on the same object which is being prepared for next year by the "Verband deutscher Geschichtslehrer" and "Allgemeiner deutscher Lehrer-verein" is regarded as more comprehensive and more just than Dr. Kawerau's more personal work.

Dr. Reimann has promised to make a résumé of this Denkschrift for the joint report for the Oslo Congress.

Contributions to the report have also been promised from Finland and Esthonia through Professor Hjelt, and Professor Aalders promises the same for Holland.

The Committee finds from its correspondence and from literature sent that in France a stubborn struggle is still being waged between the pedagogic-pacifist "Syndicat national des institutrices et instituteurs publics" and the more nationalist or patriotic tendency in the teaching of history represented by certain publishing firms, authorities and newspapers, as for instance *Le Temps*. This conflict led last year to the publication by the above syndicate of a "Survey of Nationalism and Internationalism in French History-teaching since the Great Revolution" (*Bulletin mensuel, mai* 1925), which must be regarded as an article of great value. M. Prudhommeaux continues, independent of the syndicate, but supported by the League of Nations Commission for Intellectual Co-operation, his work of compromise among publishers. He is to draw up the French section of our report.

M. Prudhommeaux, who up till New Year 1926 had been working on the second part of the Carnegie Institute's "Enquete sur les livres scholaires," dealing chiefly with the East-European countries, has, we have been repeatedly informed, been obliged to postpone this work, as the contributions sent have either shown an irreconcilable tone or a lack of understanding as regards neighbours, so that he sent them back to be somewhat toned down. M. Prudhommeaux and his party seem to have had more success in the "Bureau international d'éducation" in Geneva and his Congress "Paix par l'école" in Prague, April 16–20, this year. The work of this Congress, for which the local preparations had been made both by German and Czecho-Slovak organizations in Czecho-Slovakia, was specially concerned with the question of direct contact between school children in various countries by means of exchange of pictures, correspondence, visits, and the use of Esperanto. The school-book question was brought up there by the Swedish delegates and others.

Professor Zilka has made himself responsible for the Czecho-Slovakian section of the report, and Dr. Adolf Keller for the Swiss; for the Polish,

Professor Handelsmann (a member of the League of Nations Commission for Intellectual Co-operation); for the Belgian, Dr. H. Piroton in Bruges. The latter, with whom our committee has been in constant contact, seems to have done zealous work for the peace cause in the school at two teachers' congresses in his own country during this year.

Up to the present it has been difficult to obtain any positive co-operation from England. There seems to be but little contact between the fifty-one peace organisations which, we are informed, are at work there, on the one hand, and the specialists in history among scientists and school-teachers, e.g. "The Historical Association," and the "Association of Assistant Masters," which, after long consideration, refused to contribute to the Oslo Report. There is now a proposal for help of another kind from England for our cause. England and Italy are the countries which, in spite of repeated applications to the authorities as well as to private persons, have caused us the greatest difficulties. But the representative of our committee in Rome is working steadily for our interests. We hear nothing from our eventual contributor in Austria.

"Le Bureau International des Sciences Historiques," which is arranging the Oslo Congress, has been informed of our iutentions. The Swedish representative in the international committee for this congress will probably forward our report.

During the past year the committee has spent 325 Swedish crowns, while Professor Nordenskjöld has in December 1926, and April 1927, sent in all 400 Swedish crowns. As we have been obliged to employ extra help for registration and so on, our expenses will probably be increased. We shall be obliged to request an extra grant for printing the report.

(Signed) VILH. CARLGREN.

STOCKHOLM and GÖTEBORG,
July 14*th*, 1927.

Commission on Co-operation among Theologians.

The report on the work of teachers of Theology was made by Dr. Deissmann. It was accepted by vote of the Committee, and is submitted herewith as part of these Minutes.

BERLIN-WILMERSDORF,
PRINZREGENTENSTRASSE 6.
15*th July*, 1927.

Report presented to the Stockholm Continuation Committee, meeting at Winchester, July 1927, *on the Work of the Commission of Theologians*, 1926–27, *by* PROFESSOR ADOLF DEISSMANN, *Chairman of the Commission.*

I beg to present herewith to the Continuation Committee a Report of the work of the Commission for Œcumenical Co-operation of Professors of Theology, over which I preside, during the past year 1926–27.

It has proved of great advantage that the Continuation Committee, when meeting at Berne, considerably enlarged the Commission of Theologians by the *co-option of new members.* Soon after Berne I got into touch with all the new members, and in October 1926, when travelling to the excavations at Ephesus, I had the pleasure of short *meetings with our members:* Professor Franz Zilka (Prague), Bishop Irenæus (Novi Sad), and Professor Stefan Zankow (Sofia). In passing through Constantinople on the same journey, I lectured there on 13th October, 1926, to a fairly large gathering of members of various Churches on the co-operation of the Churches in the great tasks of the present day. From Ephesus I went to the site of the ruins of Smyrna, and there conducted a service on Sunday, 31st October, 1926, in celebration of the Reformation Festival: it was held in the Dutch Church, which was kindly placed at our disposal, and attended not only by German Protestants, but by a number of members of other Churches. While I was at Ephesus there appeared the Official Report of the Stockholm Universal Christian Conference, edited by me, and immediately afterwards my little book on "The Stockholm Movement," both published at Berlin by the Furche Verlag. My intention to get into touch with the Œcumenical Patriarch at Constantinople on my return journey, and to lecture at Sofia, Belgrade and Novi Sad by the invitation of our friends there, was, to my regret, frustrated by a violent attack of malaria, contracted at Ephesus.

For the same reason I was obliged at the last moment to give up a lecturing tour in *North America*, which I had been very carefully preparing for many months. I had been invited there by Oberlin College, as a visiting member of its Faculty, to give several courses of academic lectures of some length, and was moreover to speak at a large number of other colleges and universities. At the same time, however, my dear colleague and friend, Professor Hugo Gressmann, carried out a successful lecturing tour in North America, and took the opportunity to convey my greetings personally. He then, unfortunately, fell a victim to severe inflammation of the lungs at Chicago.

In spite of my illness, *relations with the Christian East* continued to be fostered. A member of our Commission, *Bishop Nuelsen*, had the opportunity of a conversation with Metropolite Stephen at Sofia in the spring of 1927. Then Professor Raoul Allier, of the Faculté Libre de Théologie Protestante at Paris, with assistance from the "Europäische Zentralstelle für Evangelisch-Kirchliche Hilfsaktionen" at Zürich, and in friendly co-operation with our Commission, undertook an Eastern journey of some length also in the spring of 1927, which has served admirably for strengthening our relations and co-operation with the East. At Athens Professor Allier had a long talk with Archbishop Chrysostom, of Athens, and found in him great sympathy for the Stockholm movement. The Archbishop was also interested in young Orthodox theologians going to study in the faculties of the West. Professor Allier took part in a meeting of the Theological Faculty of the University of Athens. He was most heartily welcomed, and conveyed to the Faculty the greetings of our Commission, to which in fact one member of the Athens Faculty Professor Hamilcar Alivisatos, himself belongs. The Athens Faculty is particularly grateful for the grants made bv the Zürich

"Zentralstelle" from time to time to Greek students. The Faculty asks our Commission to note, however, that it considers the exchange of professors equally important. At Constantinople Professor Allier had a very interesting talk with His Holiness the Œcumenical Patriarch, in whom he also found great readiness to foster relations between the Eastern and Western Churches. At Bucharest Professor Allier discovered that the Patriarch of the Autocephalous Church of Roumania took a kindly interest in the sending of students abroad, but he gained the conviction that in other circles there exists at present a certain distrust of so doing. At the wish of Dr. Adolf Keller, a young and gifted Rumanian student of theology, Mr. Floréa Galdau, was accepted as candidate for a scholarship from the Zürich "Zentralstelle." At Cluj-Koloszvar Professor Allier had a very lively exchange of ideas with colleagues of the Reformed Church, whose Faculty at present numbers about 200 students. Here the earnest desire felt by the students, and supported by the professors, of attending foreign faculties for study purposes can only be accomplished if ample means are furnished by the Zürich "Zentralstelle," and the same applies to the obtaining of foreign theological literature. A member of our Commission, Bishop Alexander Makkai, was ably happily to report of his hearty personal relations with the Orthodox Bishop of Cluj. At Buda Pesth Professor Allier met Bishop Raffay and one of our members, Bishop Ravasz, to whom he also conveyed the greetings of our Commission. On the occasion of a great public manifestation of the Reformed Church from all Hungary on the 21st and 22nd of May, 1927, he was deeply impressed by the vitality of Hungarian Protestantism. Our Hungarian colleagues are also most strongly interested in the collaboration of the Theological Faculties of various countries. It is true, they also must still count on the help of the Zürich "Zentralstelle" to a considerable degree. Professor Allier assured them, as he had done elsewhere, that both the Zürich "Zentralstelle" and our Commission afford to students who intend to go abroad with scholarships complete freedom in their choice of universities. The total impression brought back by Professor Allier from his journey, for which we owe him such thanks, is that there exists in the Orthodox and Protestant Churches of the East a strong desire for Œcumenical exchange and intercourse, and also a sincere endeavour towards a deepening of religious life. The misunderstandings and prejudices still existing must not be under-estimated, but a brotherly co-operation is now already by all means possible and must be promoted.

It is in complete agreement with the wish expressed by the Athens Faculty for the sending of Orthodox theologians to the West that the *University of Berlin*, at my suggestion, invited Professor Stefan Zankow, of the University of Sofia, to give a *course of lectures* as visiting Professor this summer. His lectures on the "Character and Present Condition of Orthodox Christianity" were delivered at the end of June and in the beginning of July at the University before a large audience of students of all faculties, professors, clergy and others. In the general opinion of all concerned this course of lectures was especially successful. It was supplemented by a private audience granted by Professor Zankow and attended by many students, and also by a public discussion of the lectures, at which I presided.

The lectures will, it is believed, shortly be published at Berlin by the Furche-Verlag. They have contributed considerably towards promoting an understanding and just judgment of Orthodox Christianity.

The main achievement of our Commission, however, was the *Conference of British and German Theologians at Canterbury*, April 2–9, 1927, on the "Nature of the Kingdom of God and its Relations to Human Society." The *Dean of Canterbury*, a member of our Commission, who joined with me in organizing the Conference, earned our very greatest thanks in connexion with the preparations, the hospitable reception of the members at Canterbury, and the conduct of the transactions. So, too, the Zürich "Zentralstelle" promoted the undertaking in most kindly fashion by grants towards the travelling expenses of German members. The whole subject of the Conference was a direct fruit of the Stockholm Universal Conference. The members were :—

Professor D. Paul Althaus (Erlangen),
Professor C. H. Dodd, M.A. (Mansfield College, Oxford),
Professor D. Dr. Heinrich Frick (Giessen),
Rev. Sir Edwyn C. Hoskyns, M.A. (Corpus Christi College, Cambridge),
Professor D. Gerhard Kittel (Tübingen),
Rev. I. K. Mozley, D.D. (Reading),
Mr. J. H. Oldham (London),
Rev. A. E. J. Rawlinson, D.D. (Christ Church College, Oxford),
Rev. E. G. Selwyn, D.D., Editor of *Theology* (Havant),
Professor D. Karl Ludwig Schmidt, Editor of *Theol. Blätter* (Jena).
Professor D. Dr. Wilhelm Stählin (Münster/Westf.),
Professor D. Dr. Wilhelm Vollrath (Erlangen), and
The Dean of Canterbury, Dr. G. K. A. Bell, in the Chair.

The Conference was welcomed by letters from the Archbishop of Canterbury and the undersigned Chairman of the Commission of Theologians, and its course, according to the unanimous opinion of all concerned, was so extraordinarily happy, from both the learned and personal point of view, that it is to be repeated in 1928 (probably at Eisenach). The Transactions of the Canterbury Conference have appeared in print with surprising rapidity, in English in the journal *Theology*, edited by the Rev. E. G. Selwyn, and in German in the *Theologische Blätter*, edited by Professor Karl Ludwig Schmidt, in the May numbers of both journals, 1927. The Dean of Canterbury and the undersigned beg to present the two publications to all members of the Continuation Committee.

As an indirect result of our Commission, I think we may regard the *Conference of Finnish and Baltic Theologians* at Helsingfors in June 1927, although I had no share whatever in its preparation—a Conference at which the Theological Faculties of Finland and the Faculties of Dorpat and Riga met together. I hope that one of the gentlemen who took part in it will be able to give us some details concerning it by word of mouth.

The *remaining work of the Commission* consisted in paving the way for mutual relationships by letter and by personal agency in numerous cases, in supplying information and assistance in connection with learned or practical

enquiries, and during the last few months in assisting vigorously in the preparations for the World Conference on Faith and Order at Lausanne.

I am particularly grateful to the Continuation Committee for enabling the Commission, by making it an annual grant, to deal with its external business in a satisfactory manner, and I express my special thanks to all those who have shared in the internal work of the Commission.

For the sake of future work I should be grateful if the Continuation Committee would authorise me to enlarge the Commission, if necessary, by the addition of other members.

ADOLF DEISSMANN,
Chairman of the Commission of Professors of Theology for Œcumenical Co-operation.

It was voted to grant the Commissions the privilege of co-opting such additional members as they might desire.

Youth Commission.

Miss Gardner, reporting for the Commission on Youth, said that progress had been made in selecting a list of oorrespondents throughout the world who were willing to serve in the effort to enlist the work of youth on the Commission, and that the Commission is co-operating with Copec in making a general survey, that it will hold several meetings during the coming year, and will place before the Committee at its next meeting the full and complete report covering the replies to the questionnaire which had been sent to nearly all countries.

Christian Press Commission.

Dr. Hinderer, Chairman, reported for the Commission on the Christian Press, and His Grace Archbishop Söderblom called attention to a publication which is recommended by this Committee. The Commission has held two meetings, and upon vote, and at his request, the following persons were added to the Commission :—

Dr. William Adams Brown.
Mr. Hubert Peet.
Dr. D. Jörgensen.
Dr. J. A. Moore.
M. Thélin.

The Committee adjourned with a prayer by Bishop Ammundsen, to meet at 2.30 p.m. for a short session.

SIXTH SESSION.

At 2.30 p.m. the Committee again met, with the Bishop of Winchester in the Chair. The following resolution was unanimously adopted :—

"This Committee approves the proposition put forward by the Commission on the Institute, and authorises the publication of the Quarterly Review, it being understood that the amount of £350

sterling required for the guarantee for 1927–28 is underwritten by the European Section and guaranteed by the German Churches. Dr. Cadman, Bishop Brent, Dr. William Adams Brown, Dr. Merrill and Dr. Atkinson, speaking for the American Section, guaranteed to underwrite the payment of £350 sterling for the year 1928–29."

The Bishop of Winchester, as Chairman of the British Section, in agreement with Dr. Garvie, Miss Gardner, and other members of this Section, agreed to guarantee the same sum for the year 1929–30.

After discussion it was voted formally to appoint M. Thélin a member of the Executive Committee, and to commission him to continue as the representative of this Committee in the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

The Stockholm Message to Christendom.

Prof. Wilfred Monod presented a draft resolution regarding the spirit of the message of the Stockholm Conference to Christendom, which was adopted unanimously and made a part of these Minutes.

For the Spread of the Message to Christendom.

(1) The Continuation Committee receives with deep gratitude and Christian thankfulness the important accounts of the Universal Conference at Stockholm, which have appeared in different languages, documents which will be hereafter classic and always indispensable to historians for understanding the origin and spirit of our Œcumenical Movement.

(2) The Committee considers that its duty now lies in using these unequalled pieces of work for the service of the Kingdom of God. These volumes include practical conclusions of the highest importance, and it is necessary to bring them to the knowledge of the churches throughout the World.

For the purpose of understanding how far the ideal proclaimed by the message to Christendom is becoming step by step a reality, the Committee has already taken the necessary steps in deciding that reports shall be presented regularly by the different Christian denominations which it has the privilege to represent.

(3) At the same time the Committee does not wish to forget that the message contains a missionary call addressed beyond the churches to the modern world—for example, to the intellectuals, to workers, and to rulers, not forgetting the rising generation which is up against hard facts and tragic problems.

Consequently, the Committee desires that one or other of these categories in turn shall receive special consideration in each session, first of all by means of a report presented to the Committee by one of its members, drawn up a year in advance for this special purpose; and secondly, if possible, by means of a public conference held at the time of the annual meeting of the Committee.

(Signed) WILFRED MONOD.

It was voted to leave the question of the time and place of the next meeting of the Continuation Committee to the President serving for the year, His Grace Archbishop Germanos, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Dr. Parkes Cadman and the General Secretary, it being agreed that the meeting should be held somewhere within the territory of the Eastern Orthodox Church, and that the time should be September, if possible, owing to the fact that any place chosen so far south in Europe will be more agreeable as to climate late in September than earlier in the year.*

It was voted to adjourn.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Ostenfeld.

SEVENTH SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Winchester, Saturday, July 23rd. A hymn was sung from Communio, and devotions were conducted by Dr. Choisy.

The Liaison Committee of International Associations.

A report was presented by M. Jézéquel on the Liaison Committee of the Major International Associations. This report was adopted and is appended herewith as a part of these Minutes.

Liaison Committee of the Major International Associations.
Report by PASTEUR J. JÉZÉQUEL.

Dear and honoured Brothers,

As I have had the great honour to be appointed to represent you on the Liaison Committee of the Major International Associations, I think that it is suitable to present to you a brief report on the work of this Committee during the last twelve months.

The principal international Associations which take an interest in the training of young people and the organisation of peace, have established, in order to be brought into mutual contact, a Liaison Committee, constituted under the auspices of the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation.

Like the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation, with which it remains in close collaboration, and like the League of Nations itself, the Liaison Committee is the product of a real historical necessity.

It is indeed the culmination of a great movement towards organisation which, since more than a score of years, manifested itself at the same moment in all countries and in all classes of citizens, and which is one of the characteristic features of the present time.

* Since the meeting in Winchester it has been decided to hold the next meeting of the Continuation Committee in Athens between the 15th and 24th September, 1928.

The Major International Associations, some of which count their numbers by thousands, are not only important because of these great numbers. In the first place they are remarkable for their attempts to conduct international opinion in certain directions and towards definite activities.

Consequently it was logical that these large associations, and more particularly those that are interested in the intellectual and moral education of children and young people, should try to come into contact with each other. The Liaison Committee they have created at the Institute for Intellectual Co-operation, and with the latter's assistance, is the fruit of this necessity. Without having the character of an executive, it mainly works to facilitate the exchange of view-points and study in common, and to find practical methods of realisation.

The Major Associations in question show indeed a great diversity in every respect. They represent all shades of human thought, some remaining strictly within the limits of school questions, others having a much larger field of work ; but it was obvious that in spite of these wide differences of ideas and methods, all these Associations were able to join each other in certain areas, and thus intellectual and practical co-operation was possible between them.

The International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation has offered them the opportunity of making a trial, and to-day we can say that this trial was successful in every respect. Accordingly, the Council of the League of Nations has officially approved the creation of the Liaison Committee, and attentively followed up its work.

The Liaison Committee now consists of the following Associations :—

World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations.
World's Young Women's Christian Association.
Association for International Congress of Catholic Youth.
Boy Scouts' International Bureau.
International Bureau of National Federations of Secondary Teachers.
International Confederation of Students.
Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work.
World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches.
International Council of Women.
International Council of Girl Guides.
Junior Red Cross.
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
International Federation of University Women.
World Federation of Education Associations.
International Universities League of Nations Federation.
Jewish Youth World Organisation.
International Federation of National Associations of Primary Teachers.
International Bureau of Education.
Catholic Union for International Studies.
International Union of Associations for the League of Nations.
Save the Children Fund International Union.
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Moreover, the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the International Commission of Intellectual Co-operation have representatives on the Committee.

The Liaison Committee, which met for the first time on the 10th December, 1925, has been working regularly since that date. The first meetings were held monthly ; afterwards there were meetings every two months. The work has been distributed among several permanent sub-commissions. Provisional regulations have been established, wherein the intention is put forth to continue working in close contact with the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation, and to also extend the Committee's own activities.

During its sessions, where all have been working hard, a great number of educational questions and those referring to peace and to propaganda in favour of the League of Nations have been studied. For instance, a general report has been made on the means of developing the spirit of intellectual co-operation in youthful minds of all countries. This report has been submitted to the Committee of Experts formed by the League of Nations according to the decisions of the sixth meeting of the Council, and of the International Commission for Intellectual Co-operation. The outcome of these joint efforts is the document called "A 26," which has its place among the official publications of the League of Nations. The document in question has been sent to your Committee by the Secretariat of the League of Nations for approval.

The Liaison Committee has made up a questionnaire, to be submitted to persons doing educational work, in order to ascertain the means by which such persons, if they want to work for peace, may from to-day and in harmony with present school regulations, unite in preparing the minds of future citizens for international co-operation. The Committee has asked the International Commission for Intellectual Co-operation to insert in their yearly issued list of books worthy to be recommended a certain number of books, which they judge to be the best, on the education of young people for peace. The Committee also expressed the desire that works on the League of Nations should be introduced into University and public libraries.

In the course of several sittings the Committee has studied the question of purifying school books from all that may give rise to international misunderstanding and prejudice. It has considered recently the problem how to best utilize the leisure hours of the working classes.

It has adopted, reserving ratification by the associations which constitute it, the following declaration :—

Declaration.

"To enable the child to strike root in its natural setting and homeland" remains to-day, as in the past, the first principle of all sound education.

"That is indeed a permanent necessity ; but it is perhaps more than ever urgent on the morrow of the great calamity which has shaken the whole of mankind, broken down so many established settings, and left so many sources of disturbance in men's spirits as well as in the material world.

" Alike for its own balance and for the general well-being, the child, who is the citizen of to-morrow, should be brought to the idea of duty, and should learn that it will have to fulfil actively all its obligations to its family, to its companions, to its village, town or city, and to its country. At the same time the instruction given to children should not stop there. They should be taught that this essential solidarity neither can, nor should, be confined within national boundaries ; for there exists between peoples as between various members of any one society a community of rights and duties as well as an actual and ever-increasing interdependence.

" Children should learn especially that civilization is the common work of all peoples, including those who in the course of centuries have been the most bitter enemies ; and that notwithstanding inevitable differences, it is out of the fact of this common heritage and the desire to preserve and develop it that the League of Nations was born.

" Therefore, in the home, and from the earliest days in which they receive their education together, alike in the school and in the other groups in which the work of the school is continued, children should be taught courtesy to strangers, and inspired with a curiosity to know their habits and to understand their language and their thought.

" To illustrate, in this spirit, the teaching of geography and history, of literature, of science and the arts, the teacher should be able to find invaluable help in books, pictures, lantern slides, cinematograph films, and so forth.

" Ways and means should be studied with a view to securing the utmost effect from these several instruments of instruction, and to adapting them to the changing needs of primary and secondary education.

" Similarly, travel and periods of study in foreign lands, athletic gatherings, international correspondence among school children (including exchange of letters, drawings, handicrafts, etc.), should be encouraged, so as to put the young people of each country in the most direct contact possible with those of other countries.

" International exchanges of such kinds, if supplemented and continued into the higher branches of education and carried out also in every other kind of training, by means of contact between pupils, apprentices, students and teachers, will have the effect of leading young people into habits of intellectual co-operation, and thus supporting the League of Nations.

" In thus paving the way for mutual knowledge and mutual understanding between peoples, education (in the home, in the school, and in continuation courses) and training (literary, scientific, technical and professional) will effectively help the organization of peace."

May I be allowed to take this opportunity and draw your attention to the declaration you have just heard, and submit it in my turn to you for deliberation and approval.

The Liaison Committee keeps up to date a list of national congresses which are to take place during the year, and which have the questions it is interested in on their agenda.

One of the principal achievements of the Committee has been the **organization of the International Cinematograph Congress,** which met in Paris from the 27th of September to the 3rd of October, 1926, in the premises of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Educational questions took a prominent place in this Congress. The Commission that has been dealing with them was the most numerous one and the best attended. This is so much the more remarkable, as numbers of delegates merely represented commercial interests, though the Congress had been planned and organized by the Commission for Intellectual Co-operation. The whole Congress manifested its firm determination to arrive as soon as possible at practical results as far as educational questions are concerned. In order to attain this, the creation of a permanent Bureau, charged with studying the problems which the action of the cinematograph puts before our minds, appeared to be the best way. The Congress expressed the desire that the Bureau should be approved by the competent authorities of the League of Nations. This Bureau should gather facts and statistics. It should also collect as much as possible such films as it would appear desirable to keep—at least it should make up an index on cards of all educational films, and films for propaganda in schools. Propaganda by films should be intensified, and producers should be encouraged by the creation of international rewards. As to promoting the idea of peace among young people, the Congress has realized that the Liaison Committee was the most competent organization to elaborate a detailed programme to this effect. The Congress decided to create an International Commission of a temporary character, to be approved by the League of Nations, which would take practical resolutions.

In order to give you an idea of the really interesting and new feelings which animated the Congress, I wish to quote to you the following desiderata proposed by your delegate and adopted by the Congress :—

1. The International Cinematograph Congress invites all authors, organisers and editors and, in a general way, all the manufacturers and handicraftsmen belonging to the film industry :

(*a*) To carefully avoid choosing scenarios that might provoke or support mutual hatred of nations and perpetuate the idea of war.

(*b*) To avoid also, as conscientiously as possible, to give systematically in films a depreciating or ridiculous character to persons whose part requires a foreign nationality or a foreign origin.

(*c*) To point out, moreover, with a never-failing effort to remain correct and courteous, the fine qualities of foreign peoples, so as to awake sentiments of interest and sympathy on their behalf.

To summarise : The Cinematograph should become by all possible means the universal instrument of international propaganda for the pacification of mankind.

2. The International Cinematograph Congress invites all authors, organisers and editors of the whole world to respect historical truth with the utmost scrupulousness, and especially to avoid giving to historical films an intentionally coloured aspect which might grieve the people from whose history the subject of the film has been taken.

Since the meetings ot this Congress the Liaison Committee has more than once taken up again the question of using the Cinema for propaganda in favour of the League of Nations and international peace. In fact, it has insisted upon the constitution of an international catalogue of educational and instructive films. Finally, and in order not to unnecessarily lengthen this list, which is a simple enumeration of questions, the Liaison Committee has dealt with, I note that the Committee has now taken steps for the creation of Liaison Commissions which would play on the national plane the same part it plays itself in international spheres. Their principal object will be to support the national commissions of Intellectual co-operation which have been created in different countries by their respective governments.

This short statement will be sufficient, I presume, to show the importance of the Liaison Committee, and to point out the interest of your being represented on it. I hope, therefore, that you will decide to maintain your representation on the Liaison Committee, which, of course, leaves you entirely free concerning the choice of your representative.

It was then agreed that M. Jézéquel be thanked for his past services, and be re-appointed as representative on the Liaison Committee.

Rules of Procedure.

A draft of the Rules of Procedure as agreed upon by the Executive Committee was presented, and adopted unanimously. These were ordered to be printed, and become the basis of the work and meetings of the Committee.

Rules of Procedure.

Preamble.

1. These Standing Orders shall regulate procedure at sessions of the Continuation Committee, and also, in so far as they are applicable, at sessions of the Executive Committee.

Sessions.

2. The Continuation Committee will meet each year in the place and the time as by itself determined.

In the meetings of the Continuation Committee twenty-seven members must be present, representing three of the five Sections, before the Committee can legally transact any business.

Thirteen members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

If at any time it seems desirable to hold a supplementary session of the Continuation Committee, seven members representing at least two Sections may petition the General Secretary to take a poll, and, if the majority of the members of the entire Committee concur with this request, a special session shall be summoned.

The sessions of the Continuation Committee shall be summoned, and the Agenda drawn up by the General Secretary in consultation with the President.

The Agenda shall be circulated, if possible, two months before the date fixed for the opening of the session.

Secretariat.

3. The Secretariat will be responsible for all work with which it may be entrusted by the Continuation Committee. Its duty will be, *inter alia*, to receive, print if necessary, to circulate and have translated documents, reports and resolutions ; to draft, print and circulate the Minutes of the Sessions ; to have in custody and good preservation in the archives the documents of the Committee, to publish the reports of the meetings, to make up the list of members attending each meeting, to assure the translation of the speeches, to appoint the necessary interpreters for each Session.

Opening Session.

4. A brief report from each delegation of the work accomplished in its country during the preceding twelve months shall be given at each ordinary meeting of the Continuation Committee.

Procedure in Debates.

5. The Chairman shall announce the opening, suspension and adjournment of the meeting ; lead the work, assure the observance of the Standing Orders ; grant the right to speak, declare the debates closed ; put questions to the vote, and announce the result of the voting. The decision of the Chairman is final, and cannot be altered except by the vote of two-thirds of the members present when the decision is given.

6. The Chairman shall permit the discussion of only those matters of which due notice has been given to the Executive Committee, and which accordingly have been put on the agenda, unless two-thirds of the members voting decide otherwise.

7. All motions and amendments must be handed to the Chairman in writing and read aloud immediately after they have been proposed, and also when the question is put to the vote. If requested, copies shall be distributed to the delegates present before the vote is taken.

8. No delegate shall speak more than once on the same motion or amendment without the permission of the Chairman, provided always that the mover shall have the right to reply.

9. In the event of there being more than one motion on the Agenda relating to the same subject, the Chairman shall decide in which order they shall be considered.

10. During the discussion of any matter any delegate may move the previous question, and, if seconded, this motion must be put to the Committee for vote without debate.

11. Part of a proposal shall be voted on separately, if a deleg ate request that the proposal be divided.

Closure.

12. Any delegate may at any time move the closure of the debate whether any other delegate has signified his wish to speak or not. If application is made for permission to speak against the closure, it may be granted to not more than two speakers. If this motion be adopted by a majority the Chairman shall declare the debate closed.

Time Limit.

13. No speech except those of the rapporteurs of the Commissions shall occupy more than ten minutes, except with the permission of the Chairman, who may allow an additional five minutes, but no more, without concurrence of the Committee. If the Chairman considers that a question has been sufficiently debated, he may reduce the time limit to five minutes.

Putting the Question.

14. All motions put to the Committee shall be decided by a majority vote pro or con.

15. Motions for adjournment or for reference to a Committee shall have precedence over all other matters.

When an amendment is proposed it shall be voted on first, and, if adopted, the amended proposal shall be then voted on.

Voting.

16. The Continuation Committee shall determine its vote by a simple majority and by a show of hands, unless a ballot be demanded.

Languages.

17. Motions and amendments of which due notice has been given shall be printed in the English, French and German languages. Such motions and amendments shall be read in each of these languages when being proposed or put to the vote.

18. Speeches delivered in one of the three languages shall be translated into the other two. The Secretary shall make arrangements for such translations, and it shall be the duty of the Chairman to see that they are regularly made. A delegate may speak in some language other than English, French or German, but on the one condition that he arrange for the translation of his speech into one of the three official languages.

Minutes.

19. A record of the proceedings of each Session of the Committee shall be kept by the Secretary and submitted to the Committee at the opening of the next Session. These Minutes shall be printed immediately after the close of the meeting. If any Delegate contest their accuracy he shall notify the Secretary. Objection must reach the Secretary within a month after the proofs have been sent out. The Secretary shall lay an objection before the Chairman, and his decision shall be final.

20. All the decisions of a meeting shall be approved of in their final form before adjournment unless that authority be delegated to the Chairman and General Secretary.

Religious Services.

21. All Sessions of the Committee shall open and close with some form of worship.

Admission of Outsiders.

22. Only delegates of the Continuation Committee properly appointed or elected shall be entitled to be present and take part in the proceedings of the Committee. But the General Secretary is authorised to give cards of admission to any persons interested in the work, and with the consent of the Chairman such persons may speak.

Commissions.

23. The Secretary of a Commission in consultation with the Chairman shall notify each member at least three weeks prior to each meeting of the Commission, and shall forward at the same time the Agenda for that meeting.

Suspension of Standing Orders.

24. Any Standing Order may be suspended by two-thirds of the majority present and voting.

Amendments.

25. Any of these Standing Orders may be amended at any regular meeting of the Committee, providing notice of such change has been given to all members of the Committee in writing six weeks prior to the meeting.

Communions not represented in the Committee.

The following Report presented by His Grace the Archbishop of Upsala *to the Executive Committee, was adopted:—*

"1. Substitutes shall not be officially invited by the Continuation Committee to its meetings, nor shall the Committee undertake any financial responsibility for their travel or entertainment; nevertheless they may attend the meetings of the Continuation Committee provided that they take no part in the voting. They may, however, take part in the debate, if invited to do so by the Chairman. This provision is effective only when the principal is able to be present; otherwise the substitute becomes the principal delegate from his Church on the Committee.

"2. The Secretaries of the Continuation Committee shall be *ex officio* Members of that Committee, and not included in the number allotted to each Section.

"*Note.*—According to the decision passed at Berne those Secretaries are at present: the General Secretary, Dr. Atkinson; the General Secretary for Social Institute, Dr. Keller; and the Secretaries, Dr. Stange of the European Section, Miss Gardner of the British Section, Archimandrite Scriban of the Orthodox Section. This will release one place for each Section, and it is proposed that each Section shall have an additional Member on the Committee.

"It is proposed to add a French-speaking Secretary.

"3. One place should be given to the Waldensian Church, Italy.

"4. The President of each Section is authorized to invite to the meetings of the Continuation Committee representatives from countries belonging to the Group, but not represented in that Section.

"*Note.*—For the European Section, this means Iceland, with more than 90,000 Lutherans ; Lithuania, with about 80,000 Protestants ; Belgium, with perhaps 50,000 Protestants ; Spain and Portugal, with perhaps 15,000 Protestants.

"5. It is desirable that in Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and other countries, where there is more than one important Evangelic Communion, the Member of the Continuation Committee should be taken in turn for each period from the one and the other of those Communions."

The following resolution proposed by the Archbishop of Upsala was adopted unanimously :—

> "Dr. Kapler shall be recognised as the regular substitute for the Archbishop of Upsala as Chairman of the European Section, with full responsibility and power to act as President, aad with authority to act in the following matters of interest ;
>
> "1. In relation to the Social Institute ;
>
> "2. In relation to the Review ;
>
> "3. In relation to any questions of finance ;
>
> "4. In relation to the calling of meetings ;
>
> "and, further, to him may be addressed all matters requiring information and instruction, it being understood that these services be rendered by him through his office as Vice-President."

M. le Pasteur Jézéquel was then elected as French-speaking secretary of the Continuation Committee, and by this election becomes ex-officio member of the Executive Committee.

Dr. Zilka was elected as a full member of the Executive Committee.

By unanimous vote Dr. Choisy was made a member of the Business Committee of the Social Research Institute.

An Appreciation of the late Patriarch Farsky.

A memorial prepared by the Sub-committee was read by Dr. Choisy regarding the death of Patriarch Farsky, and adopted as follows :

> "The Continuation Committee on Life and Work gathered here now in Winchester regrets deeply that Dr. Farsky is not visibly amongst us any more. At the Universal Christian Conference in Stockholm in 1925, and last year during the sessions in Berne, his piety and devotional personality made a very sympathetic impression on the members of the Committee. The Committee proved its high appreciation of the service entrusted to Dr. Farsky in the Czecho-Slovak Church in electing Dr. Farsky a member of the

Committee, and thus giving the representation to the Czecho-Slovak Church in this Committee. In mourning with you in our great loss, we thank God with you for the gift He has given to your section of His church in the person of that faithful servant. And we beseech God with you that he may grant to you shepherds who under the guidance of our Great Shepherd will be able to lead and serve your flock with self-forgetting love and wisdom.

On behalf of the Continuation Committee on Life and Work :

Germanos.	Winchester.
Upsala.	Cadman.
Kapler.	Brown.
Ihmels.	Garvie.
Atkinson.	Keller."

This resolution was accepted, and is included herewith as part of these Minutes.

It was moved that the General Secretary address a communication to the authority of the Czecho-Slovak Church enclosing a copy of these Minutes, and apprising him of the action of the Committee. It was then voted to authorize the Czecho-Slovak Church to name a successor to Bishop Farsky on the Continuation Committee.

Bishop Ammundsen reported for the Executive Committee that a letter had been addressed to the Continuation Committee by the members of the Esthonian Church regarding the situation created by the Church of Reval, and stated that in his opinion the matter is not one that can be dealt with by this Committee, and that the Secretary on behalf of the Conference be authorized to send a letter to the Church expressing the sympathy of the Committee and at the same time telling of the recommendation agreed to by this Committee.

At 11 a.m. the Mayor and the City Clerk of the City of Winchester honoured the Committee with their presence, and on behalf of the Continuation Committee the Chairman presented the following resolution :—

> "That this meeting of the Continuation Committee desires to express its deep gratitude to the Mayor, the Town Clerk and the Citizens of Winchester for the generous kindness and unbounded hospitality with which they have received the Committee in this famous and historic city.
>
> "Their visit will long remain in their minds as one of their happiest memories, and they hope that there has thus been established a strong link of sympathy and interest between this City and the movement which they represent."

This was moved by Dr. Kapler, and supported by M. Jézéquel and Dr. Cadman. Miss Gardner and the Chairman also spoke.

The resolution was passed unanimously, and responses were made in fitting speeches by the Mayor, the Town Clerk and Canon Robinson, who spoke for the local Churches and the local Committee.

Authority was given by the Chairman and the Chairman of the Executive Committee for the General Secretary to complete the Minutes of the Committee, and to print the Minutes in their final form for distribution.

In his closing remarks the Chairman said that at Stockholm there was a collection of persons ; now this collection had been welded into one real fellowship, and he urged that the advance be continued and prophesied that as the work grows and the interest increases, we will need to consider at the next meeting the possibility of holding another great World Conference.

The meeting adjourned with a prayer by Professeur Wilfred Monod, Dr. William Adams Brown and Dr. Zoellner.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY A. ATKINSON,
General Secretary.

THEODORE WINTON,
Chairman.

MEMBERS OF THE CONTINUATION COMMITTEE.

THE members of the Continuation Committee appointed by the Four Sections composing the Stockholm Conference are as follows (members from the Fifth Section to be added later) :—

Continental European Section :—

Austria . . Dr. Victor Capesius.

Czecho-Slovakia The Right Rev. Bishop Jur. Janoska, D.D.
One vacant place.
Substitute : Rev. Prof. Francis Zilka.

Denmark . . The Right Rev. H. Ostenfeld, D.D., Bishop of Själland, Copenhagen.
Substitutes : The Right Rev. V. Ammundsen, D.D., Bishop of Haderslev.
The Right Rev. C. Ludvigs, Bishop of Aalborg.

Esthonia . . The Right Rev. J. Kukk, Bishop of Esthonia, Reval.
Substitute : Prof. H. B. Rahamägi, D.D.

Finland . . The Right Rev. J. Gummerus, D.D., Bishop of Tammerfors.
Substitutes : The Rev. Arthur Hjelt, D.D.
The Right Rev. Max v. Bonsdorff, D.D., Bishop of Borga.

France . . . M. le Professeur Wilfred Monod.
M. le Pasteur J. Jézéquel.
Substitutes : M. le Professeur Henri Monnier.
M. le Pasteur Louis Appia.

Germany . . D. Dr. H. Kapler, President of the German Evangelical Church Federation.
Baron D. Wilhelm F. von Pechmann. Prof. D. Deissmann.
The Right Rev. Bishop D. Ihmels. D. E. Stange.
D. Dr. Simons, Reichsgerichtspräsident. Prälat Dr. Schoell.
Substitutes :
President Lampe. Praeses D. Wolff.
Prof. D. Rendtorff. General-Superintendent D. Zoellner.
D. F. Siegmund-Schultze.
Prof. D. Titius.

Holland . . Prof. Dr. J. R. Slotemaker de Bruine.
Substitute : Prof. Dr. W. J. Aalders.

Hungary . . The Right Rev. A. Raffay, Bishop of Budapest.
Substitutes : The Right Rev. Bishop L. Ravasz, D.D.
Prof. A. de Boer, LL.D.
Baron Adalbert von Kaas.

Latvia . . . The Right Rev. Karl Irbe, D.D., Bishop of Latvia.

MEMBERS OF THE CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN SECTION—*cont.*:—

Norway . . The Right Rev. Jens Gleditsch, D.D., Bishop of Nidaros, Trondhjem.
Substitute: Prof. Dr. L. Brün, Oslo.

Poland . . . Dr. Julius Bursche, General Superintendent of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.
Substitute: D. Blau, General-Superintendent.

Roumania . . His Excellency Stephan von Ugron.
Substitute: Dr. Wahlbaum.

Sweden . . His Grace The Archbishop of Upsala.
Substitute: Dr. Yngve Brilioth.

Switzerland . Dr. Adolf Keller, of Zurich.
Right Rev. Bishop Küry, Berne.
Substitute: Prof. Dr. Eugene Choisy, of Geneva.

American Section:—

Principal	*Alternate*
Rev. Peter Ainslie, D.D.	Rev. Fred. W. Burnham, LL.D.
Rt. Rev. Chas. H. Brent, D.D., LL.D.	Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, Jr.
Rev. Arthur Judson Brown, D.D., LL.D.	Pres. J. Ross Stevenson.
Rev. Prof. Wm. Adams Brown, D.D., Ph.D.	Rev. Wm. P. Merrill, D.D.
Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D.D., LL.D.	Rev. Chas. S. Macfarland, D.D.
Rev. Lynn Harold Hough, D.D.	Bishop John L. Nuelsen, D.D.
Dean Shailer Mathews.	Mrs. Margaret Barrett Montgomery.
Rev. Samuel H. Chester, D.D.	Rev. C. L. King, D.D.
Bishop James Cannon, Jr.	Rev. L. S. Barton, D.D.
Rev. Dr. E. P. Pfatteicher, D.D.	Mr. E. Clarence Miller, LL.D.
Rev. Frederick Lynch, D.D.	Rev. John McNaugher, D.D.
Rev. William Y. Bell, D.D.	Bishop Clement.
Dr. Henry A. Atkinson.	Mr. Fred. B. Smith.

British Section:—

The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Winchester.
The Rev. Principal A. E. Garvie, D.D.
His Grace The Archbishop of Dublin.
The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Lichfield.
Lord Polwarth.
The Rev. R. J. Drummond, D.D.
The Very Rev. The Dean of Canterbury.
Miss Lucy Gardner.
Rev. J. G. Tasker, D.D.
Mr. Clive Davies.

Substitutes

Rev. E. O. Davies.
Rev. W. Blackshaw.
Rev. P. T. R. Kirk.
Rev. J. Mansie.
Prof. Miall Edwards, D.D.
Rev. M. Spencer.

Orthodox Section:—

His Holiness the Œcumenical Patriarch of Constantinople.
Substitute: His Grace The Metropolitan of Thyateira, Germanos, representing also His Grace The Archbishop of Cyprus.

His Beatitude The Patriarch and Pope of Alexandria.
Substitute: His Grace The Archbishop of Nubia, Nikolaos.

MEMBERS OF THE ORTHODOX SECTION—*cont.* :—

His Beatitude The Patriarch of Jerusalem, Damianos.
Substitute : His Grace The Archbishop of Jordan.

His Beatitude The Patriarch of Antiochea.

His Grace The Metropolitan of Athens.
Substitute : Prof. Alivisatos, Athens.

His Grace The Metropolitan of Sofia, Stephan.
Substitutes : The Right Rev. The Bishop of Znepole, Paissij.
Protopresbyter Dr. Stephan Zankow, Sofia.

The Right Rev. The Bishop of Ochrida, Nicholas Velimirovitch.
Substitutes : Archimandrite Valerian Pribitchevitch.
Dr. Irinej Georgevitch.

His Beatitude The Patriarch of Bucharest, Miron Christea.
Substitutes : His Grace The Metropolitan of Transylvania, Nicolae.
Archimandrite Julius Scriban.

His Grace The Metropolitan of Varsava, Dionysius.
Substitute : The Right Rev. Bishop of Pinsk, Alexander.

Other Members :—

Prof. Otto Nordenskjöld, Chairman, Text-books Commission.
Mr. Basil Mathews, Chairman, Youth Commission.
M. le Pasteur E. Gounelle, Chairman, Labour Commission.
Licentiat. Hinderer, Chairman, Press Commission.
M. Georges Thélin, International Labour Office, Geneva.

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